Please replace the paragraph below starting on page 7, starting at line 13 with the following:

By "overlapping sequences having homologous regions" or "overlapping sequences having homologous sequences" it is meant that the entire sequence which encodes the construct product (or regulatory region) desired must be represented by the two fragments, and that some of the same internal sequences must exist on each of the two fragments so as to allow recombination of the fragments to produce a complete construct. The gene product need not be a naturally-occurring gene product, nor need encode an independently-functional gene product. It could, for example, encode a fusion protein or sub-unit of a functional complex. Additionally, it could encode a complementary transcript useful for inhibiting translation of mRNA. Lastly, the sequences could be nonsense sequences used simply for their ability to recombine.

Please replace the following paragraph on page 21 starting at line 14 with the following:

Among the progeny of the variegated GUS+ plants, was detected several plants with uniform GUS+ expression. To test for germinal transmission of a recombined GUS transgene, the genomic DNA from plants with uniform GUS expression by Southern hybridization was analyzed. Hybridization with a GUS-specific probe detected two bands (7.3 kb and 4.7 kb) in HindIII-digested DNA from a plant of genotype GU-Ds-US/-, sAc/-, whereas the GUS-specific probe detected only one band of 5.0 kb in DNA from two plants with uniform GUS expression. These results are expected from the generation of a single GUS coding sequence by recombination between the homologous regions of the GU-Ds-US construct. To verify that the recombinant GUS+ plants were derived from the original GU-Ds-US transformants, additional

Southern hybridizations were performed using enzymes that cleave in the DNA flanking the transgene insertion. Genomic DNA from plants of genotype GU-Ds-US, sAc and the uniform GUS+ plants were digested with EcoRV and hybridized with a probe specific for the 3' end of the GU-Ds-US construct (Figure 1). The probe hybridizes to the same 4.2 kb band in the GU-Ds-US progenitor plants and the uniform GUS+ plants. This result indicates that the two GUS+ plants could not have arisen by seed or pollen contamination, but did in fact originate by recombination of the GU-Ds-US transgene locus.